Prom Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Monday, Sept. 1, 1856, As it is probable that the Italian peninsu's will he it is probable that the thind pennis A will become the scene of important events aring the present year, a short review of the political parties may not be superfluous. Mazzini, in spite of his frequent failures, is still the idol of the youth, and has many adherents among the educated middle chases, lawyers, physicians, surveyors, engineers and professors, principally, at Genoa, his birthplace, where Republicanism is traditional, and in the Papal States. His system of renewed partial risings, which swell the list of the martyrs for Italy, may be impracticable, but certainly it shows that his disciples are ready to die for their political faith. In Lombardy it is the town population which he influences. The farmers, stupid and selfish, hate the Austrians, and principally their tax-collectors, but politically they belong to no party. The incessant conspiracies give great uneasiness to the Austrians, who see the arch-conspirator's traces, everywhere without ever being able to discover the channels by which secret societies find their way into every town of Lombardy. Mazzini's plans are most assiduously crossed by the Jesuits, who work principally upon the illiterate lower orders, and try to raise them against the middle classes by the warcory, "Religion is in danger." The Austrian Concordat has its origin, next to the personal bigotry of Francis Joseph, in the fear of the principles of Democracy, which, according to some Continental statesmen, cannot be thwarted but by the Jesuits, and by their influence upon the lower classes. The aristocracy of the Romagna, of Tuscany and the Duchies, and principally of Lombardy, are as hostile to Mazzini as to the foreigners. They cling to the King of Sardinia, and to the diplopolitically they belong to no party. The incessant Classes. The aristocracy of the Romagna, of Tuscany and the Duchies, and principally of Lombardy, are as hostile to Mazzini as to the foreigners. They cling to the King of Sardinia, and to the diplomatic action of England and France, though they know that the King of Sardinia has no higher aim than to annex the Duchies, and at best to establish a kingdom of Upper Italy. Formerly the Italian aristocracy had no political weight whatever, and pusillanimously submitted to any and every power able to establish itself in the capitals; but recently we find that, encouraged by the speeches of the diplomatists of the Paris Conference, the most influential landed proprietors in the Roman States have taken the lead in petitioning the Pope to remove the foreign armies from his dominions. The Roman papers deny this fact, but the truth has oozed out, and we cannot doubt the correctness of the report about remonstrances coming from Bologna, Rimini, Franza, Ancore and Forti against the Austrian occupation, as some of the earlier friends of Mazzini have likewise turned Sardinian partisans; for instance, Garibaldi, Manin of Venice and Montanelli of Tuscany. They think that the Sardinian army may become the nucleus around which, so soon as any European difficulty arises in Italy, the popular forces can unite and become strong enough to carry the King of Sardinia beyond the narrow bounds of his present ambition. As to Naples, the Muratist schemes begin to ripen, the veil of secrecy is already thrown off, and a meeting of the principal sympathizers is just about to take place at Aix-les-Bains Savoy. Murat himself will be there, and with him Salicete, late Minister of Naples and late friend of Mazzini. Montanelli is likewise to be present, while, as I learn from the most trustworthy sources, Count Cavour, the Minister of Victor Emmanuel, secretly favors the scheme. It seems that Murat's ambition is satisfied with the prospect of the Neapolitan throne; and accordingly he is no pretender for Sicily, which might be given to the House o a party to the conspiracy of Murat, Sardinia would prevent a political meeting which cannot fail to give offense to the King of Naples and to the Emperor of Austria. In fact, the relations between Piedmont and Lombardy are becoming so hostile that a collision can scarcely be avoided in the long run. Radetzky is fortifying Piacenza, which legally belongs to the Duchess of Parma, and concentrating his troops on the Piedmontese frontier. The Sardinians, on the other hand, fortify Alessandria, and keep their army on the war footing, while the political papers of Turin and Genoa, and of Vienna and Milan, use as hard language as if war had already been deas hard language as if war had already been de-declared. Napoleon, who holds the reins in his hands, stays at Biarritz in the Pyrenees, and seems to be as yet undecided whether the hounds of war shall be once more let loose, or whother he may be able to have King Bomba expelled from Naples without endangering the Pone and withmay be able to have King Bomba expelled from Naples without endangering the Pope and without shaking the Austrian Empire. Murat's principal hopes rest in the dissensions between the Neapolitan and Swiss soldiers, and in the general contempt in which the King is held. Ferdinand is not only cruel and stupid, but at the same time grandiloquent and cowardly. Poor General Pepe often described how, when in 1848 Bomba's constitutional Minister advised him to declare war against Austria and to join the King of Sardinia in order to free Italy from foreign domination, he strutted along his palace, fretting and occasionally exclaiming: "I never shall submit to the dictation of Parliament; I have been born free, and free I shall die." His Ministers requested him to give a decisive answer, and he repeated once more most solemnly the same words. Upon this, Pepe and his colleagues bowed to withdraw, when he suddenly calmed himself and quietly gave orders to have the declaration of war prepared. Seeing that the plan of bullying his Ministers did not succeed, he submitted to the pressure from without. Still he is popular with the mob. The lazzaroni of Naples have always sided with "the King and the "VirginfMary." Il Re e la Santissima Vergine is their rallying watchword, for they are fully aware be is popular with the mob. The inzzarom of Arples have always sided with "the King and the
"Virginf Mary." Il Re e la Santissima Vergine is
their rallying watchword, for they are fully aware
that constitution and liberty imply toil and exertion, while they like to live upon alms, rich monasteries, occasional bounty from royalty, and petty
farceny. The Sicilians are probably the most hardy
of all Italians, and best prepared for a successful
rising. Murat has no party in the island, but in
Naples he may count upon the subaltern officers of
the royal troops, the mercenary Swiss always excented.

cepted.

O'Donnell in Spain has, after a short hesitation, thrown himself into the arms of Absolutism. He believed for a moment that he might conciliate the Progresistas, but was soon overpowered by the intrigues of the Court. Narvaez will soon supplant him, and, followed by the ex-Queen Christina and her minions, reintroduce the reign of bigotry, public plunder and barefaced corruption.

Such being the circumstances of Europe, all the Liberals look now with increased interest across the Atlantic, anxious about the results of the Presidential campaign. It is so well understood that Buchanan's triumph would imply the downfall of Liberty, and the inauguration of the reign of Despotism, even in America, that there is not one liberal paper in Europe which would withhold its sympathies from Fremont and Freedom. So in England there is none which would now express a wish for Backeting the contraction of the reign of the contraction of the reign of Despotism, even in America, that there is not one liberal paper in Europe which would withhold its sympathies from Fremont and Freedom. So in England eral paper in Europe which would withhold its sympathies from Fremont and Freedom. So in England
there is none which would now express a wish for
Buchanan's success. He has lived in Europe for
years and years, his manners are accomplished, his
stateamanship acknowledged, and still he has not
gained one friend; for friendship comes from the
heart, not the head, and Buchanan has no heart
either for humanity or even for his country, and no
warmth of feeling for any principles. Cold as he is,
how can he expect to kindle the fire of enthusiasm,
which alone can carry such a momentous election
as the present?

A. P. C.

THE FINALE OF A DOMESTIC DEAMA.—The notoriety of the sad affair alluded to in the following extract from a private letter from a Paris correspondent will be a sufficient apology for its publication. The social position of the parties involved is the dreadful business, and the exaggerated rumors and wild scandal that it has given rise to, render a publication of the actual facts of the case a deed of charity to the families whose happiness has been so wantonly destroyed by a heartless and unprincipled libertine. We amounced a fortnight since the fact that the guilty parties had been traced to their retreat in Rouen; but the following gives some additional particulars of this affair:

Extract of a private letter dated

Extract of a private letter dated
Pakis, Monday, Sept. 1, 1856,
After three weeks of faithful search, with
e aid of the two sharpest detectives of London, and
e employ of men, women and children without numr, commissioners, servants, rag-pickers, coachmen,
c., and a vast amount of money, Maxwell has at last
need Kearney to his sister's residence. Kearney is as
not as any detective; he knows Paris perfectly; he
new they were watching him, and he had plenty of

mone. So he managed to conceal the girl's residence for three weeks or more. Young Maxwell, who loves his sister fondly and was more anxious to secure her it an to do harm to her seducer, labored day and night in his object, never stopping for rain or mud, and conquently passing whole nights in the streets wat hing and aum ng from point to point. At last they, found that Keerney was in the habit of going to Reasen, and here they soon traced him to the girl's residence, at a maison d'acconchement, where he had put her immediately on arriving from New-York. They obtained all the details of her simation without her knowing that she had been found, and finding that she was about to be confined, they thought in not prudent to give her alarm in that condition. They, therefore, waited (the policemen sieeping opposite and watching every novement) until a few days after her confinement, when the mother, whe had come on from New-York and was waiting in London, and the brother, made their appearance. You can imagine what the moeting was to still parties. Maxwell will neither attack Kearney nor challenge him. Kearney's friends say he wants a duel, so as to settle the difficulty once for all. The laws here are too severe. Kearney will be apt to remain abroad. The Maxwells are preparing to start back with the sister.

But the whole story of their accidental meeting at the Hall of the Tuileties, two years ago, where the girl got sick and Kearney took her home in his carriage, the way he afterward protected the family (by the father's consent) in Italy, and their subsequent amours, would make quite a romance. Kearney has lived all the time in the rue Neuve St. Angustine, and Maxwell in the rue de la Madeleine, and each for two week's past has known the other's residence. [Times.]

CALIFORNIA.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MURPHYS, Cal. Aug. 17, 1856. We have cheering news from all parts of the State. Frement clubs are formed in every mining town and district. The "Democracy" will be entirely routed and scattered at the coming election in November. One gentleman, hitherto a staunch adherent of the party, and who was a member of the Convention to choose Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and aided in instructing them to vote for Buchanan, now boldly and unequivocally declares himself opposed to the platform and the "square" standing thereon. I quote his words:

"square" standing thereon. I quote his words:

"I have always stood fast on the old Democratic platform." "While it only equivocated, I could put my own construction upon it, and stand upon it as I understood it, but I have rend and studied the Squatter Sovereignty plank in that platform. It cannot be misunderstood. The only sovereignty in the Territories, up to the time they form their Constitutions of State, on demestic questions, is the right of common property in thirty-one different States. "And this is Squatter Sovereignty! I fight under no such standard—especially when I see so soon the ripened finits of it in Kansas."

Mr. J. L. Brent, delegate to Cincinnati, in a letter to The Los Angeles Star. (Democrat) uses the

finits of it in Kansas."

Mr. J. L. Brent, delegate to Cincinnati, in a letter to The Los Angeles Star, (Democrat) uses the following remarkable language:

"The California delegates at Cincinnati found themselves placed in a position where, in their judgment, they were compelled to vote for Buchanan and no road, or for a road and not for Buchanan.

"We indignantly demanded of Pennsylvania why she voted against us, and then we were told that Virginia made the defeat of the resolution the condition of her support of Mr. Buchanan; and, as a consequence, that we had been dehberately sacrificed for the fifteen votes of the Old Dominion. In other words, that the Buchanan influence had deliberately determined on following the hair-splitting abstractions and cobweb notions of Virginia politicians in preference to the great and growing interests of the West. Now here the Buchanan men assisted our enemies and sacrificed us. What were we to do! If we voted for Buchanan after this, we could not ask his friends to change their votes, because we would have supported him with our eyes open. Besides, it would not have been decent to see the representatives of a sovereign State groveling basely at the feet of a party that trampled on and outraged us. We would have forfeited our self-respect if we had abjectly kissed the hand that smote us. "We, therefore, nominated Cass, as, under the circumstances, we did not feel at liberty to vote for any real opponent of Mr. Buchanan."

Every party is now preparing for the contest,

opponent of Mr. Buchanan."

Every party is now preparing for the contest, and the next two months bids fair to be the most exciting we have ever experienced. The Republicans are working well in the more northern coun-ties, and the bulk of our strength is undoubtedly in that section and in the western farming counties. San Francisco will certainly give a large plurality

San Francisco will certainly give a large potent, for Frement.

This county is similar to some in "Egypt," and has for years claimed the honor of being the banner county of Democracy. Democracy, forsooth! But there will be a very heavy Republican vote cast in Tuclumne and Amador, and a fair poll in this.

The immigrant road from Carson Valley is about finished, and we expect soon to reap the benefit of convention in the great increase of population;

our enterprise in the great increase of population; transient for the most part, perhaps, but not the

less to be desired.

The public mind as regards the Vigilance Committee has gradually sobered down since the release of David S. Terry, and we may soon hear of their dishardment until new extraordisa price to call them until new exigencies arise to call them The great mass is fully determined on sustaining the Committee, as the Legislature next to be elected will prove conclusively. We, as Re-publicans, scarcely own a dozen "Anti-Vigilant"

wen in our ranks.

We are now suffering for want of water. This is the prevailing complaint among all classes at this season. We have indications of an early Winter season. W

FREMONT IN CALIFORNIA. Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 15, 1856.

Last evening, an enthusiastic meeting of Repub licans was held in this place, for the purpose of organizing the party for the Presidential campaign in Southern California. Delegates were selected to represent us in the State Republican Convention, which meets at Sacramento on the 27th instant. Several who have hitherto acted with the Democratic party were present, and united with us. Resolutions were adopted expressing the sense of the meeting, and the work commenced in good earnest. The general opinion here is that California assumes an importance in this contest not possessed by any other State. It is true, that heretofore she has been recognized as a Democratic

totore she has been recognized as a Democratic State; that her Representation in Congress has always gone adversely to her own real interests; that she has been deeply injured by such a relation, and that she has been classed by politicians as irretrievably joined to the alliance of Slavery in her warfare against Freedom. But we here believe that the hour of her regeneration is at hand. With the Regeneration of the property of right good will, she wheels into line with the Re-publican phalanx, or I have no knowledge of her

I have conversed with the leading citizens of the native California population, and all tell me that there is a universal enthusiasm among them in the support of Col. Fremont. His name is known in every house of a Californian who resided here dur-ing the last war, and is universally beloved. But ing the last war, and is universally beloved. But it is rumored here that the Democratic party will prepare and throw out, by publication in all the papers of the Atlantic States, just before the election, statements calculated to prejudice the people against the moral character of Mr. Fremont in his associations in this part of the State. His friends here, with the California native population, hereby ask the people to suspend their opinion upon any ex parte statements of the Democratic party, until they can prepare a complete denial of any charge against him, that would affect his character as a gentleman and chivairous officer during his resi-dence or stay in Southern California. I have re-sided here nearly seven years; know Mr. Fremont personally, and am intimately acquainted with his public acts and private relations here, so far as the

public acts and private relations here, so far as the same can be known by the general report and agreement of the inhabitants, and can safely defy for him any malignant attack from this quarter.

Last week, the organ of the Hispaño-American population here raised the Republican banner in a very neat and appropriate address, which I translate as follows:

his career, and from here the people ought to extend

Lim their most ardent sympathies. In placing Freme at

et the head of our columns, it is not that we adopt at
the same time the platform and principles of the
Republican party, which has nominated him, because
this would be to plunge us into the sea of politics, which
we have ever avoided. We have placed it there,
because the popularity which he has obtained in so
short a time speaks much in his favor; and, as can be
said, he is an adopted son of California; and this State
will prosper rapidly under his administration, because
he is acquainted with our necesities, has interests
here, and already knows the evils we have suffered
under the imbecile administration of Mr. Pierce.

"The party papers have the custom of hurling insane
invectives against the opposing candidates who aspire
to the same post. We defend no party; and, while we
will use our best energies to secure the election of Fremont, we will not detract from the merits of the other
candidates who are presented. It may be opporture
to say that we respect the nominee of the Democratic
party, Mr. James Buchanan; and upon another occasion we have said that we could not look upon his elecfion with indifference. Buchanan is a good man, but
he does not understand what passes, nor what we need,
in this part of the Union. Fremont, is the candidate
of the People, and on him are founded our hopes for the
regeneration of the country."

KANSAS.

SACKING AND MURDER IN LEAVENWORTH.

Correspondence of The Detroit Advertiser.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Sept. 3, 1856.
Subjoined is a statement made in my presence by a man of well-known and established veracity, who was an eye-witness of the scenes disclosed. He is a resident of Leavenworth, but being well known by the Pro-Slavery party, desires not to have his name mentioned in this connection.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

"On Sunday evening about 9 o'clock, a party of

"On Sunday evening about 9 o'clock, a party of about 80 men, mostly Missourians and Georgians, armed with United States muskets, came into the city of Leavenworth from a camp of the mob on Stranger Creck. They immediately called upon all Pro-Slavery and law-and-order men, to show their hand, and fall into the ranks. They continued to muster men until after midnight. The impression of the Free-State citizens was, that they had come into take place next day (Monday), and but few Free-State families left town. Menday morning at 7 o'clock, the mob again commenced enrolling men, pressing a number of our men into the ranks. While the enrollment was still going on, a party of twenty-five horsemen, commanded by Mr. Frederick Emory, preprietor of the stage line between Kanass City and Indianola, and Leavenworth and Fort Riley, and mail contractor, surrounded the house o' Wm. and G. Phillips. One of these was partner of McCrea, formerly. Some of the party dismounted, and breaking the door, tushed in; a fight ensued. There were only five or six men in the house. Mr. Phillips told me but a moment before the attack that he would not be taken. The result of the contlict was that the two Mesers. Phillips werekilled, one Free-State man wounded, and the rest taken prisoners. Two of the attacking party were killed. The prisoners were sent to the camp at Stranger Creek, the mob saying that they would be hung immediately. This is the last I know of them. The women and children escaped from the house during the fight. The party then plundered it the house of Mr. George H. Kelly, which they surrounded, and the family escaping, they plundered the house. The articles taken were put into wagons and carried into the country. The party then proceeded to the house of Mr. George H. Kelly, which they surrounded, and the family escaping, they plundered the moin body of the mob, who now numbered about two hundred. The protified the women to be ready to go on beard a boat at 6 o'clock. They took all the Free-State men prisoners that they can a

hand when every man must take sides. This business of pressing men into their service, is carried on quite extensively. There are not many foreigners in the Territory, but they are almost entirely Free-State men. There are several Germans and Irishmen in our army. The fee have pressed several into their ranks who have deserted to us, and I think they will get sick of it. The news that Congress has again adjourned without passing the Army bill has reached us. This was what caused the Leavenworth mob to say they would take the fort. The work of pillage and destruction goes bravely on. There are about 000 of the enemy, as near as we can learn, encamped near Lecompton, who are well supplied with munitions of war and horses. I send you a list of men whose houses have been burned by this Territorial militia within four days, vizz. Judge Wakefield, George H. Suider, the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Capt. Walker, and Mr. Heath. These houses were within two miles of each other, and six or seven miles from here.

It is also rumored that several more are destroyed. They set on fire and plunder what they want, and then are off before we can reach them.

When this place was reached, the mob was enrolled as a United States posse, but Marshal Donaldson has resigned (I hear), and the mob is called the Territorial Militia. When news came to Leavenworth of the defeat of the Army bill, there was a query among the mob as to how they were to get their pay, but Majors & Russell became responsible for that. This firm is very wealthy, and its contracts for furnishing provisions, &c., for the United States dragoons amount to a very large sum.

I find the Pre-Slavery families began to move out

a very large sum.

I find the Pro-Slavery families began to move out I and the Fre-Slavery lamilies began to move out very soon after the sacking of Lawrence; and now, in those districts where they do not entirely out number our party, there are few left. This proved that this invasion is systematically arranged. Our families are collecting together, several in a house, to lessen the danger from fire, for no one knows whose turn will several the several transfer.

Many and many is the hearth-stone made desolate in our beautiful Territory by this struggle between F dom and Slavery.

FIGHT AT MIDDLE CREEK, AND BATTLE OF OTASAWATMIE. The following interesting account of these affairs is

given by Capt. Cline, who was actively concerned in

On Wednesday, the 27th of August, after march "On Wednesday, the 27th of August, after marching from Otasawtomie about eight miles, we there surprised and took four of the Pro-Slavery seouts. We then proceeded to Middle Creek, where the main body were encamped. Before reaching there we saw and chased seven of their men, and caught four of them. They had George Patridge, a Free-State man, prisence, with them. We pursued the remaining three to the camp. One of them, the captain, on reaching the camp, cried 'to arms.' They mustered immediately and prepared for battle. Our men immediately dashed in among them, fring but four rounds before the enemy fied. The enemy first thirty or forty random shots at us, none of which took effect. The enemy left horses, werens, camp utensils, and the captain's jug of whisky. us, none of which took effect. The enemy left horses, wagons, camp utensils, and the captain's jug of whisky, and a dinner they had just prepared. They numbered in all about 125 men, a part of whom were said to be absent at the time. Our force concisted of ninety, by men. We took thirteen prisoners; the balance of Le chemy fled for Sugar Creek. We pursued them on Le following day to Sugar Creek, but found no one here. On Friday we returned to Otasawtonie. On feturday morning about 7 o'clock, it was reported hat an army of ruffians were in the district. Mr. rederick brown, who was preparing to start for Law Frederick Brown, who was preparing to start for Law-frederick Brown, who was preparing to start for Law-frederick Brown, who was preparing to start for Law-frederick Brown, with a sold beat from one neighbor's house to another's, and shot dead. A m s-senger then came in, stating that they were marching rapidly for the town, with a force of from 250 to 300

late as follows:

"The name of Fremont is too well known in California to require us to captain here his anapproaching Presidential election. We have chosen him as our candidate, because his destiny is identified with California. Here was where he commenced

from. They brought their cannon to bear upon us, and fired briskly upon us with little effect. The ammunition of my company having become exhausted, I deemed it prudent to retreat, and ordered my men to cross to the opposite bank of the Marie de Cygne. Capt Brown's men, a portion of them, swam the river. "There were two Free-State men killed and three woulded. One of the Free-State men who was killed.

wounded. One of the Free-State men who was killed took no part in the affair, and was struck with a spirit-level over the headfand body, and thus beaten to death in the presence of his wife. They then proceeded to plunder and fire the buildings. Eighteen buildings were burned. The women and children were driven to the woods for protection and shelter. They took some seventy-five head of cattle, twelve horses, and five wagen loads of plunder. They then decamped, taking with them their dead and wounded. I learn from those who assisted them in loading their dead and wounded that there were nine killed and four wounded. I saw seven men fall myself. I had but one cartridge left, which I reserved. I then ordered four of my men who stood near me, who had a few cartridges left, to direct their fire at a flag that was floating, and had the satisfaction of witnessing the fall of the flag at the second fire of my men. My men fired four rounds, and brought down seven of them."

brought down seven of them."

REVIEW AND SPEECH OF GEN. LANE.
Correspondence of The Detroit Daily Advertiser.

LAWRENCE. Sept. 3, 1856.

At 12 m. to-day our forces now in town were drawn up for review. There is no more danger of insubordination among them than there was among Napoleon's Old Guard, but there is a good chance for warm work before them: and by way of variety the General made the annexed appeal. He was dressed in a slouched Kossuth hat, white-bosomed shirt, the collar and bosom thrown open, a blue woolen over-shirt, and coarse tweed trowsers, tucked inside his boots. I describe his dress, not because it is particularly unique or beautiful, but it is all the go in Kansas now, always excepting the white shirt, and often substituting the red for the blue. I do not care to describe the General's personal appearance too minutely, but a change of dress metamorphoses him completely; and if the Ruffians catch him they will catch a weasel asleep. But here is his hittle talk:

Reffians acatch him they will catch a weasel asleep. But here is his little talk:

"Commissioned Cficers of the First Divisions:

"We cannot whip Missouri without strict obedience to all orders, and if there is an officer who has not made up his mind to the rather than yield an inch, and who has not determined to obey every order, when I give the word march, I wish that officer to disobey that order!

At the word every officer obeyed.

"Seldiers of the First Division:

"We cannot evenger these fiends who surround us without obedience to all commands. If there is a man in the ranks who is not prepared to die for Free Kansas, who is not willing to obey all orders; if there is a man who will leave his company without a written order from his captain, countersigned at sead-quarters, I desire, I demand, that man to disobey the order to march. In a few hours I think he meant days, &c., we shall be surrounded by these fiends, who are thristing for our heart's blood, and strict discipline is necessary to conquer them.

"Attention—Division. Forward—March!"

It is needless to say that every man obeyed the command.

"Boys, we will drive these fiends to burning hell

before we get through with them."

Hearty cheers were given and the Division dismissed. You may look out for some stir here within a

missed. You may look out for some stir here within a week.

And every moment the question comes up, "What is the North doing?" We all hope for the best; but some of our boys, who have no coat or blanket, and whore shore are nearly worn out, who have spent, or have been robbed of all their money, wish that the cakes might be hurried up. The funds are running low, but there are more coming.

Our men do not talk much about losing their property now; the great question is, "How shall we save "the greatest number of lives."

C. C. H.

"the greatest number of fives."

C. C. H.

Frem The St. Louis Republican, Sept. 13.

The steamer J. H. Lucas arrived yesterday from the Missouri River. The news from Kansas is of very little real interest. A gentleman who was at Leavenworth on Tuesday, at midday, says that there is no truth in the report of the capture of Gen. Richardson, at Lawrence, by Gen. Lane. He was in Lawrence for two hours, examined the fortifications, and then took his leave, but he was not a prisoner.

Bent's train of wagons from New-Mexico was not molested. McKinney's was captured, and this because the latter lived in Westport, and was hostile to the proceedings of the insurgents in Kausas. Gov. Geny arrived at Leavenworth on Tuesday last. He would immediately proceed to the execution of his official duties.

would immediately proceed to the execution of his official duties.

Menawhile, it is said that the men under the command of Gen. Reid, to the number of between two and three thousand, would be prepared to attack Lawrence to-day. We have little doubt, however, that Gov. Geary, immediately upon his arrival, took measures to prevent any such collision. There is a sufficient force under the command of Gen. Smith—augmented by the arrival of troops from Fort Pierre—to controlal movements in the Territory.

The Noblest Roman of them All.—Peter Page, esc., has received from Gerrit Smith a draft for four

ments in the Territory.

The Noblest Roman of them All.—Peter Page, e.g., hos received from Gerrit Smith a draft for four the usual dollars, contributed to the Kansas Fund for the relief of the struggling Free-State men. This makes the sum of \$9,000 given by this Prince of Philanthropists to the Free-Kansas cause since the 15th of Jule. A few such friends of Free Labor would soon settle the question in that unhappy land in favor of Liberty. The donor may feel assured that every cent of his contribution will be housesly applied to the sacred cause for which it was intended.

Border Ruymans in St. Louis.—The reign of terror has commenced in St. Louis.—The reign of terror has commenced in St. Louis. Yesterday we saw a prominent Free-State man who was obliged to leave that city to escape assassination. He has been deged about from place to place by Pro-Slavery hourds for a fortnight; and was secretly informed by friends of the deliberate intention to waylay and murder him. A detachment of Ruffians has been sent down to St. Louis from the Platte Country, to stir up their confederates to greater action in that city.

[Chicago Tribune, 13th.]

LATER.

From The Chicago Tribune, 13th.

Mr. E. H. Randolph of Kansas City, Mo., formerly a Pro-Slavery man, was obliged to leave that place on the 8th inst. because he refused to join the Ruffians who were preparing to march into the Territory. He came through Missouri by stage to Jefferson City. When he left Kansas City, Atchison and his banditti had retreated out of the Territory, and encamped at Westport, Mo., to await reenforcements, which are being collected from all parts of Missouri.

Atchison's force has been reduced by desertions to 800 mcn, but he expected by the 13th, to-day, to have 2,600 Ruffians under his command, when he promised to march on Lawrence and give Lane's men battle. The Ruffians stand in wholesome dread of the Yankees and their Sharp's rifles.

A few days before Mr. Randolph left, Lane had run Gen. Raid and 400 fillibusters out of the Territory at

and their Sharp's rifles.

A few days before Mr. Rendolph left, Lane had run Gen. Reid and 400 fillibusters out of the Territory at the speed of ten knots per hour. It was a close chase. Considerable plunder was left behind to facilitate the escape of the freebooters; but the fire-caters being blessed with the longest legs, escaped across the river before the Free-State men could catch up with them.

Atchison had nim pieces of artillery in his camp—several of which came from the State Arsenal at Jefferson—as well as a large quantity of small arms and ammunition, obtained by the connivance and consent of Gov. Polk.

Mr. Randolph saw the new Governor, Geary, at Lexington. On the same boat was a company of seventy fillibusters, having a cannon on board, bound for Kansas, to "fight the d—d Abolitionists," as they openly disclosed in the presence of the Governor. He made a speech at the landing, declaring that he would enforce the (bogus) laws in Kansas, and complimented the ruffism on their peaceable behavior and intentions!

It is believed that if Lane had 500 more resolute men, aimed with Sharp's rifles, he could clean out of the Territory every ruffian in it, and restore the blessings of peace and Freedom. Can he not have them?

FROM TEXAS.

We have Galveston papers to the 6th inst., and others from interior and coast towns.

The Austin correspondent of The Galveston News furnishes an account of the closing proceedings in the State Legislature. In his letter of August 27, he writes

State Legislature. In his letter of August 27, he writes as follows:

The new Public School bill of the Senate passed the Heuse last night, having already passed the Senate. It has recently received some amendments in the Heuse. One amendment strikes out the \$600,000 of United States bonds, which the Senate bill added to the "Special School Fand." This has become necessary from the passage of the bill giving the taxes of the State to the counties for two years more, which make it necessary to use those \$600,000 for the support of our State Government. Another amendment makes the scholastic age from six to eighteen years. The school fund is to be divided among the several counties of the State, in proportion to the scholastic population of each.

of the State, in proportion to the scholastic population of each.

A bill has passed both Houses authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to patent all the surveys and locations on the islands our coast, of the Toby scrip. Our residers will remember that the Supreme Court had decided that islands were reserved from such locations. The scrip was paid for in cash at fifty cents per acre, twenty years ago, at which time the Government of Texas was in the darkest period of the revolution, and the money thus obtained was never more needed. It was also then the universal opinion that the Government intended to give the holders of this scrip the privilege of locating it on the islands, and the locations were therefore made in good faith. This bill believe to be a highly meritorious one, and it met whith very little opposition.

descated in the Senate, as it failed to receive the two thirds vote rednired.

The Senate bill making an appropriation of \$60,000 for a Lunatic Asylum, has passed the House without

In his letter of August 31, referring to joint resolu-tions in relation to a recent act of Congress, distribut-ing all the balonce of the fund for Texas creditors that remains in the Treasury after the let of January next, to those creditors already paid, the same correspondent

When those resolutions came up in the House, Judg Ouchiltree offered a series of resolutions as a substitute which was adopted by both the House and the Senate. The substance of these, I believe, is very nearly the same as those effered by the Joint Committee, but the The substance of these, I believe, is very nearly the same as those effered by the Joint Committee, but the language is more respectful. They expressly assert that, according to the contemporaneous construction of the set of this State accepting the plan of settling our public debt, as proposed by Congress, the \$7,750,000 was strictly the property of our creditors, the share belonging to each being clearly defined, so that every one could readily see what amount he was entitled to receive. They also assert that should any of our readers fail, from any cause, to supply for their share of the fund, it belonged to this State, and not to Congress, to decide what disposition should be made of it. They assert the injustice of giving that residue to the creditors already paid, and depriving others of any pay, unless they present their claims within a given time, especially when it may be absolutely impossible for many of them to present their claims within the prescribed time. They solemnly protest against this act of Congress, and direct our representatives to use all proper measures to procure its repeal.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and copies will be immediately send by the Executivo to the President and our Representatives to be laid before Congress.

The whole number of bills that have become laws at

Congress.

The whole number of bills that have been The whole number of bills that have become laws at this adjourned session, is about 420, being about double the number that were probably ever passed before in the same length of time. Of these six have been passed by constitutional majorities over the Governor's veto, while his veto has been sustained in aineteen others; so that, in fact, about 425 bills have passed both Houses of the Legislature during this adjourned

passed by consitutional maiorities over the Governor's veto, while his vete has been sustained in aineteen others; so that, in fact, about 425 bills have passed both liouses of the Legislature during this adjourned session.

A year or two will now fully test the railroad loaning policy in aid of the corporate system. Nearly the whole treasure of the State is now entirely at their cormand, provided they can build one fourth part as much railroad in the aggregate as they have promised. It is a waste of time any longer to discuss a policy which is now adopted on the broad basis of all our public money, there being havily enough reserved from the railroad fand for the support of the Government. The legislation of this session has undoubtedly divested the State of a larger amount of the public domain than that of any previous legislation. A gentleman high in office in our State has taken pains to ascertain the number of headright certificates issued of the first class, that is of persons who came here previous to the Declaration of Independence, and he informs me that the number is greater than the entire dopulation of the State at that period.

It is much to be regretted that several bills of considerable importance failed to become laws for the want of time. Judge Ochitree's bill in relation to Kanasa has not been called up since I last alluded to it. Sentator Eryan's joint resolutions, directing a cail of the Legislature in case of Fremont's election, passed the Senate, but was not taken up in the House. Another bill introduced in the Senate, by Mr. White, of Victoria, sets apart a valuable tract of our Territory, about the size of the State of Tennessee, and within some thirty niles of Kansas, in which had bounties were offered to slaveholders, to settle there for the purpose of giving us protection against the Abolition crimade near our borders; but this has not been acted upon.

Of all the bills passed at this Adjourned Session, over 500 are private relief bills, on about one hair of the whole. About 80 are ac

have never before been required in any other of our charters. These are that they shall have \$200,000 of stock actually subscribed, and \$10,000 in cash paid in, before they are permitted to organize. Gov. Pease has required these provisions before he would approve the acts.

acts.

Both Houses of the Legislature closed up their business on the night of the 30th ult. They were to meet on the merning of the 1st, and then adjourn.

Cel. Michel B. Menard, a well-known and distinguished citizen, died at his residence in Galveston on the 2d inst. His remains were followed to the grave by a large procession of citizens.

WATERING-PLACE EXPLORATIONS.

FROM NEWPORT.

From Our Special Correspondent. FILLMORE HOUSE, Friday, Sept. 12, 1856.

The season at Newport is now drawing rapidly to close, the chief houses being pretty largely emptied of their contents, one or two excepted, the Fillmore House included in the latter. This hotel one of the novelties of the season, being just put up-built against time, American fashion. It is of moderate size, but will probably be extended for next season, as the present one has turned out What shall be said of Newport life that is new

Its chief characteristic is the worship of wealth. "What," said an eminent English artist, in a desponding manner, to me, "is venerated in society 'here, but mere wealth! I can discover nothing 'else." "The tone of American society," said another foreigner, a well known European of supereminent talent, to me, "is a snobbish devotion to "wealth acquired by commerce—by means which
technically would exclude the possessor from association with the highest society of the Continent, which society looks down on traders. Men "nent, which society looks down on traders. Men
"of science, artists, litterateurs, take precedence
"of traders in Europe: here in your snobbish so"ciety, everything gives way to mere brute wealth,
"unaided by other considerations. Neither talent,
"nor accomplishments, nor capacities for society,
"nor thorough finish, avail against the coarse,
"snobbish possessor of money. Who is the lion
of this evening's party! Is it ——? or
——? Or ———? No, it is the rich
"snob, ——." Such is the eatimate of
the most intelligent foreigners in Newport of
our society. Making allowance for some underestimates of some people in this latitude, who will
compare favorably with any anywhere, let us ask, is
this admiration of mere wealth, progress? Is it the
residuum of the effects of industry under Demoeratic institutions? I think not. I look upon all residuum of the enects of industry under Demo-eratic institutions? I think not. I look upon all the blatant vulgarity of a place like Newport—its beastly worship of wealth—as the excremental process which is to leave a pure and healthy social body. I cannot believe that fine houses must necessarily pre-suppose so many men incapable of filling them munificently and with a religious spirit worthy the age, its achievements and its promises. Frightfully mean is the standard of American

seciety, it cannot be denied. There is probably no and the locations were therefore made in good faith.

This bill I believe to be a highly meritorious one, and it met with very little opposition.

The bill granting an act of incorporation to M. Contained and his company of French Socialists has been where coerce wealth boils so premisent a place.

Such is the estimate I have heard several Europe ans of the first abilities give of it.—Leaders of malion! We can forgive the puppyism of a Brummellin his exquisite taste, his scintillating wit, his vigorous genius, his reformatory grasp; but a snob who attempts to lead without a grain of originality, without a single accomplishment! What place could such a person hold in European circles among the trained leaders there?

Climate! Here is a pregnant word! Big with life or death! Teeming with all the natural ministrations to pure blood, quick pulsations, animal spirits—with all the beatific consonances which go to make that word of words, Health; or, spreading the prophecies of sorrow, the harbinger of physical suffering, the conduits to bodily infirmities, diseases and decays! And yet how little climate is thought of in the theories of philosophers or the facts of annalists! Climate which makes the heroes or effeminates! Climate which makes the electricity of the skies of thought—genius; for south of a particular line, or north of a particular line, never comes that creative flash; no Shakespeare ever rose from among the Esquimaux, and Columbus from among the Patagonians.

And why all this about climate! Simply because I date this letter from Newport, Rhode Island, the excelsior climate of these thirty-one States. Here, beyond cavil or contradiction, is a climate absolutely superior to that of any other part of the Union is a qualities to confer health with the standard of beauty, such as more than three thousand years have affirmed in Europe to belong to the cultivated Caucasian. The qualities of this Newport climate to produce such results lie in its softness and moisture. Thus are the broiling rays of the sun, and the trenchant dry winds, tempered by fogs which come from the ocean, warmed from the Gulf Stream. A ride or drive on the Second Beach at Newport is a thing to be some of with emotion during the rest of the

ocean, warmed from the Gulf Stream. A ride or drive on the Second Beach at Newport is a thing to be spoken of with emotion during the rest of the year. Here we feel that the adipose deposit, due to our British descent, would not dry up; that the angular outlines and contracted chests, due to overhot suns and over-dry winds, would in time be obviated, and a comfortable Anglican portliness take the place of the more lightly-fleshed qualities belonging generally to our compatriots.

the place of the more lightly-fleshed qualities belonging generally to our compatriots.

The soft delire of this climate—connected with its drives on the beach—has drawn hither a larger portion of de-nothing, eat-all wealth, than can be shown in the same space rural-wise in the Union. When we quit the Old Town—the Long Wharf—the deadly-lively venerable commercial part of the city, and ascend to the region of the fashionable hotels, we are placed in the presence of many ornamented cottages, some of them in fair and some in foul taste—the latter being superfinery of new people.

people.

Land, worth, a few years ago, ordinary farm prices, now sells at \$2,000, \$3,000, or \$4,000 the acre, and some runs away even from the last figure so soon as reached by speculators who wish to build a hotel on the ocean, for stupidly enough there is not a single public house on the ocean. How the limited space of the part of the island devoted to the fashionable cottages is chiefly divided off, may be judged by the following record of cottage-owners and their acres:

۰	R. Ives 40	Mrs. Cleaveland
ı		Paine 4
ı		J. Phalen 15
	by D. Land Children Control of the C	
ı	G. Baperoft 2	Mixter 5
ı	C. Welf 4	Mrs. Harper (on the rocks,
	D. Parish 16	
•		Substitution and Advisors and State of the S
ı	Stout 4	
۱	Along the Main Avenue, begin	nning at the North in King street:
ı	Mr. Chase 1	1317. De Kanin
ı	Mr. Janed 1	
ı	Ditto Santus	
ı	Dill Chiveling and accession of	Mr. C. Russell 20
١	Mr. Beck 1	
ı	Lieut, Hunter	Mr. A. Summer 2
ı	Mr. Hunt 1	Mr .Swan 2
۱	Mr. W. King 1	Mrs. Bruen 4
ı	Sidney Brook 2	Mr. Wedmore 51
۱		Mrs. Richie 4
ı	G. Jones 4	Marie Milenies Control Control
ı	Mr. Robeson 4	se dismolandia arrand from
ı	Wolf's, Parish's, Stout's, and	Mrs. Cleaveland's extend from
ı	the Cliffs to Main Avenue.	
	The second of Male Assessed to	nd the beach on the road from
1	Between the Main Avenue a	use to the beach there are a num-
	the Bellevne and Fillmore 110	the to rue name and a series
	ber-among them	Mrs. Grant 3
	D. Orden	Mr. Sears 20
	Mrs. Porter, a magnificent	Mr. R. M. Gibbes 8
	house.	R. Mason 6
	nouse.	The state of the s

Mr. Allen Wright 3

new house.

And now I leave Newport, and in some explorations thence, let me name the Nahant House near Boston as a place of superlative accommodations, and will be delightful so soon as the frigidity of the society is warmed into social beauty. Worcester, Massachusetts, too, should not be forgotten by the traveler, who, wishes to see a charming little city, with the most beautiful environs, capacious villas, and all the abandon of security and comfort, and the Bay-State A delightful institution is a state-room. Walk forward, air yourself, look up to the sarangements, and the culture of its arrangements, and the culture of its arrangements. It is positively distingué. A few days, likewise spent at the Wadawanuck House, Stonington, Connecticut, will repay the traveler. The hotel is well situated, and the boating and yachting in the neighborhood paradisaical. Let me not overlook the hospitality of one of its citizens, whose place reminds me much of England in the neatness and profusion of its arrangements, and the culture of its inmates.

A delightful institution is a state-room. Walk forward, air yourself, look up to the stars, find out that the earth is a little mite and you the fuz on it; you then feel so small that it is time to go to bed. Turn in; sleep; dream. If you are in love, dream of your sweetheart; if in debt, dream that your tailor is satisfied. Only let your dreams be lyrical, and the water-thumping wheels will be as the air-cleaving wings of angels bearing you along.

Awake! You are in New-York! "Coach, Sir!" W. H. F. House, a grand new hotel there, will not cause the

THE FRIENDS OF HENRY CLAY.

Mr. JAMES BARTON CLAY, son of Henry Clay and inheritor of Ashland, has been stumping Indiana for Buchanan, in company with Case, Douglas, Brecken-ridge, &c. Mr. John D. DEFREES of Indianapolis, widely known as a devoted Clay Whig of thirty years

widely known as a devoted Clay Whig of thirty years' standing, has thereupon addressed him as follows:

TO JAMES B. CLAY, ESQUIRE.

A supporter of the matures of the Whig party during its existence, and having an admiration for your father never possessed for any other public man, when I learned that you had been induced to come to this State to associate with those who had covered him with more falsehood than had ever been heaped upon any other person, I gave expression to the indignation which such conduct, on your part, was so well calculated to inspire. I did it in language that found a response in every true Whig heart in the whole country.

On your return from the meeting of your father's enemies at Tippecance, you made a speech in this city. Other and more pressing engagements prevented an earlier notice of that speech.

You commenced by denouncing my article, published in a newspaper, over the initials of my name, as an anonymous letter! Every person in this community, who read that article, knew who wrote it, and if you did not you could have been informed by some one of those who were so eager to seek to profit by the offorts of the son of him whom they had lied dowr but a few years ago.

Suppressing as far as possible, the contempt enter-

of the son of him whom they had hed dowr but a reyears ago.

Suppressing, as far as possible, the contempt entertailed for you for the causes indicated in my former
article, I shall proceed to notice the attempted justification of your course.

Although your speech purported to be an answer to
questions asked you through The Lafagette Journal,
it was, in substance, the same as read by you at Cawfordsville, and at the Tippecance battle-ground.

In your printed speech you complain that the Whig
party did not peminate your father in 1840 and 1848.